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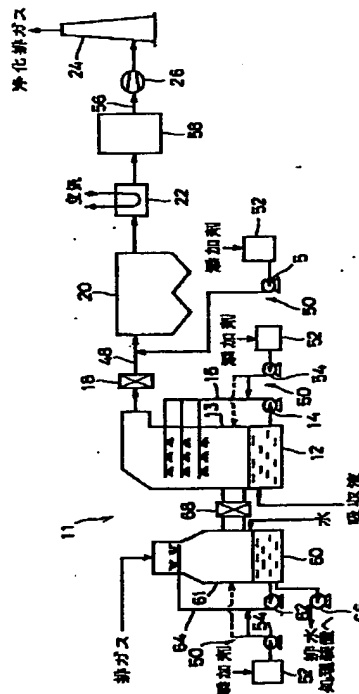
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(54)【発明の名称】 排ガス処理方法及び装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】 金属水銀蒸気濃度が $10 \mu\text{g} / \text{Nm}^3$  以下の超低濃度の排ガスから、金属水銀蒸気を高い除去率で除去する排ガス処理方法及び装置を提供する。

【解決手段】 金属水銀蒸気及び亜硫酸ガスを含む排ガスを2塔式脱硫装置11の冷却塔60に導入し冷却水と接触させて脱塵・冷却し、ついで、2塔式脱硫装置11の吸収塔12に導入し吸収液の循環液と接触させて脱硫処理した後、脱硫排ガスを湿式電気集塵機20に導入し水と接触させて脱塵処理する排ガス処理方法において、冷却塔60の循環水、冷却塔60の冷却水、吸収塔12の循環液、吸収塔12の吸収液、湿式電気集塵機20の供給水、湿式電気集塵機20の循環水、湿式電気集塵機20の本体内部の水、及び湿式電気集塵機20入口の排ガスの少なくともいずれかに水銀除去剤を添加する。



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## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 金属水銀蒸気及び亜硫酸ガスを含む排ガスを1塔式脱硫装置の吸収塔に導入し吸収液の循環液と接触させて脱硫処理した後、脱硫排ガスを湿式電気集塵機に導入し水と接触させて脱塵処理する排ガス処理方法において、

吸収塔の循環液、吸収塔の吸収液、湿式電気集塵機の供給水、湿式電気集塵機の循環水、湿式電気集塵機の本体内の水、及び湿式電気集塵機入口の排ガスの少なくともいずれかに水銀除去剤を添加することを特徴とする排ガス処理方法。

【請求項2】 金属水銀蒸気及び亜硫酸ガスを含む排ガスを1塔式脱硫装置の吸収塔に導入し吸収液の循環液と接触させて脱硫処理した後、脱硫排ガスを湿式電気集塵機に導入し水と接触させて脱塵処理する排ガス処理方法において、

湿式電気集塵機からの脱塵排ガスを水銀除去剤の固定床、移動床又は流動床と接触させることを特徴とする排ガス処理方法。

【請求項3】 請求項1記載の排ガス処理方法において、さらに、湿式電気集塵機からの脱塵排ガスを水銀除去剤の固定床、移動床又は流動床と接触させる排ガス処理方法。

【請求項4】 金属水銀蒸気及び亜硫酸ガスを含む排ガスを2塔式脱硫装置の冷却塔に導入し冷却水と接触させて除塵・冷却し、ついで、2塔式脱硫装置の吸収塔に導入し吸収液の循環液と接触させて脱硫処理した後、脱硫排ガスを湿式電気集塵機に導入し水と接触させて脱塵処理する排ガス処理方法において、

冷却塔の循環水、冷却塔の冷却水、吸収塔の循環液、吸収塔の吸収液、湿式電気集塵機の供給水、湿式電気集塵機の循環水、湿式電気集塵機の本体内の水、及び湿式電気集塵機入口の排ガスの少なくともいずれかに水銀除去剤を添加することを特徴とする排ガス処理方法。

【請求項5】 金属水銀蒸気及び亜硫酸ガスを含む排ガスを2塔式脱硫装置の冷却塔に導入し冷却水と接触させて除塵・冷却し、ついで、2塔式脱硫装置の吸収塔に導入し吸収液の循環液と接触させて脱硫処理した後、脱硫排ガスを湿式電気集塵機に導入し水と接触させて脱塵処理する排ガス処理方法において、

湿式電気集塵機からの脱塵排ガスを水銀除去剤の固定床、移動床又は流動床と接触させることを特徴とする排ガス処理方法。

【請求項6】 請求項4記載の排ガス処理方法において、さらに、湿式電気集塵機からの脱塵排ガスを水銀除去剤の固定床、移動床又は流動床と接触させる排ガス処理方法。

【請求項7】 添加する水銀除去剤として、次亜塩素酸ソーダ、塩化銅、塩化マンガン、塩化鉄、キレート剤、過酸化水素、活性炭、イオウ、アルミナ、シリカ、珪酸

アルミニウム、活性炭又は珪酸アルミニウムにイオウ・ヨウ素・塩化鉄・キレート剤・アマルガム形成金属のいずれかを添着させたもの、硫化鉄、硫化鉛、塩化カルシウム、石炭灰の1種類又は複数種類組み合わせたものを使用する請求項1～6のいずれかに記載の排ガス処理方法。

【請求項8】 固定床、移動床又は流動床を形成させる水銀除去剤として、活性炭、活性コークス、アルミナ、シリカ、珪酸アルミニウム、活性炭又は珪酸アルミニウムにイオウ・ヨウ素・塩化鉄・キレート剤・アマルガム形成金属のいずれかを添着させたもの、金属銅分散活性炭、硫化鉛、黄鉄鉱の1種類又は複数種類組み合わせたものを使用する請求項2、3、5、6のいずれかに記載の排ガス処理方法。

【請求項9】 金属水銀蒸気及び亜硫酸ガスを含む排ガスを導入し吸収液の循環液と接触させて脱硫処理する吸収塔を有する1塔式脱硫装置と、

この1塔式脱硫装置からの脱硫排ガスを導入し水と接触させて脱塵処理する湿式電気集塵機と、を備えた排ガス処理装置において、

吸収塔の循環液管、吸収塔の本体、湿式電気集塵機の供給水管、湿式電気集塵機の循環水管、湿式電気集塵機の本体、及び湿式電気集塵機入口の排ガスダクトの少なくともいずれかに水銀除去剤添加手段を接続したことを特徴とする排ガス処理装置。

【請求項10】 金属水銀蒸気及び亜硫酸ガスを含む排ガスを導入し石灰スラリー循環液と接触させて脱硫処理する吸収塔を有する1塔式脱硫装置と、

この1塔式脱硫装置からの脱硫排ガスを導入し水と接触させて脱塵処理する湿式電気集塵機と、を備えた排ガス処理装置において、

湿式電気集塵機の下流の排ガスダクトに、水銀除去剤の固定床、移動床又は流動床からなる水銀除去剤層を設けたことを特徴とする排ガス処理装置。

【請求項11】 請求項9記載の排ガス中の水銀除去装置において、さらに、湿式電気集塵機の下流の排ガスダクトに、水銀除去剤の固定床、移動床又は流動床からなる水銀除去剤層を設けた排ガス処理装置。

【請求項12】 金属水銀蒸気及び亜硫酸ガスを含む排ガスを導入し水と接触させて除塵・冷却する冷却塔、及び冷却された排ガスを導入し吸収液の循環液と接触させて脱硫処理する吸収塔を有する2塔式脱硫装置と、

この2塔式脱硫装置からの脱硫排ガスを導入し水と接触させて脱塵処理する湿式電気集塵機と、を備えた排ガス処理装置において、

冷却塔の循環水管、冷却塔の本体、吸収塔の循環液管、吸収塔の本体、湿式電気集塵機の供給水管、湿式電気集塵機の循環水管、湿式電気集塵機の本体、及び湿式電気集塵機入口の排ガスダクトの少なくともいずれかに水銀除去剤添加手段を接続したことを特徴とする排ガス処理

装置。

【請求項13】 金属水銀蒸気及び亜硫酸ガスを含む排ガスを導入し水と接触させて除塵・冷却する冷却塔、及び冷却された排ガスを導入し吸収液の循環液と接触させて脱硫処理する吸収塔を有する2塔式脱硫装置と、この2塔式脱硫装置からの脱硫排ガスを導入し水と接触させて脱塵処理する湿式電気集塵機と、を備えた排ガス処理装置において、湿式電気集塵機の下流の排ガスダクトに、水銀除去剤の固定床、移動床又は流動床からなる水銀除去剤層を設けたことを特徴とする排ガス処理装置。

【請求項14】 請求項12記載の排ガス処理装置において、さらに、湿式電気集塵機の下流の排ガスダクトに、水銀除去剤の固定床、移動床又は流動床からなる水銀除去剤層を設けた排ガス処理装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、金属水銀蒸気を主成分とする水銀を含有する排ガスの処理方法及び装置、とくに、水銀濃度が $10\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$ 以下のオーダーの超低濃度の排ガスで排ガス量が膨大である排出源からの排ガスの処理方法及び装置に関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】従来、ごみ処理場の排ガス中に含まれる水銀の除去方法として、湿式洗煙処理装置、及び排ガス中に活性炭粉末を吹き込んでバグフィルターで回収する方法等が既に実用化されている。しかし、ごみ処理場の排ガス中の水銀は、90%前後が塩化水銀の形態となっており、水に容易に吸収されるため、湿式洗煙で除去することができる。これに比べ、金属状水銀蒸気は水には殆ど吸収されないため、ごみ処理場の排煙処理で用いる湿式洗煙処理技術では容易に除去できない。

【0003】特開平7-204432号公報には、都市ごみ焼却プラントの排ガス中に消石灰を噴霧して含有煤塵とともにバグフィルターでろ過集塵して有害物質を除去する排ガス処理方法において、バグフィルターの上流側における排ガス中に消石灰とともに活性炭を噴霧し、消石灰によって酸性ガスを中和するとともに活性炭により水銀、ダイオキシン等を吸着してバグフィルターによってこれらを集塵除去する排ガス処理方法が記載されている。

【0004】また、特開平7-308542号公報には、鉛精鉱又は人工的に合成した硫化鉛( $\text{PbS}$ )と、天然に産する黄鉄鉱( $\text{FeS}_2$ )などの硫化鉄鉱又は合成した硫化鉄との混合物を多孔性物質担体上に担持させたものからなる吸収剤の充填層に、気体状又はミスト状の水銀を随伴する排ガスを通過させることによって水銀を吸着除去する排ガス中の水銀の除去法が記載されている。

【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】活性炭を吹き込む従来方法では、バグフィルターにプレコートされた活性炭粉末層で水銀が除去されるが、電気集塵機により集塵を行う場合には、活性炭の吹き込みによってプレコート層が形成されないため、水銀除去効果が得られない。さらに、ごみ処理場の排ガス中の水銀濃度は $100\sim 500\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$ であり、本発明におけるように、水銀濃度が $10\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$ 以下のオーダーの超低濃度の排ガスとは対象を異にしている。なお、前記特開平7-308542号公報記載の排ガス中の水銀の除去法においても、水銀濃度 $1.0\text{mg}/\text{Nm}^3$ と高濃度の排ガスを対象としている(公報の実施例参照)。

【0006】本発明は上記の諸点に鑑みなされたもので、本発明の目的は、排出源から多量に排出される、水銀濃度が $10\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$ 以下のオーダーの超低濃度の排ガス中の水銀、とくに金属水銀蒸気を除去する排ガス処理方法及び装置を提供することにある。

【0007】

【課題を解決するための手段】上記の目的を達成するために、本発明の排ガス処理方法は、金属水銀蒸気及び亜硫酸ガスを含む排ガスを1塔式脱硫装置の吸収塔に導入し吸収液の循環液と接触させて脱硫処理した後、脱硫排ガスを湿式電気集塵機に導入し水と接触させて脱塵処理する排ガス処理方法において、吸収塔の循環液、吸収塔の吸収液、湿式電気集塵機の供給水、湿式電気集塵機の循環水、湿式電気集塵機の本体内の水、及び湿式電気集塵機入口の排ガスの少なくともいずれかに水銀除去剤を添加するように構成している(図1、図2参照)。吸収液としては、炭酸カルシウムスラリー、消石灰スラリー、生石灰スラリー、水酸化マグネシウム溶液、苛性ソーダ溶液、アンモニア溶液、炭酸カルシウム溶液、消石灰溶液、生石灰溶液等が用いられる。

【0008】また、本発明の排ガス処理方法は、金属水銀蒸気及び亜硫酸ガスを含む排ガスを1塔式脱硫装置の吸収塔に導入し石灰スラリー循環液と接触させて脱硫処理した後、脱硫排ガスを湿式電気集塵機に導入し水と接触させて脱塵処理する排ガス処理方法において、湿式電気集塵機からの脱塵排ガスを水銀除去剤の固定床、移動床又は流動床と接触させることを特徴としている(図1参照)。

【0009】また、本発明の排ガス処理方法は、金属水銀蒸気及び亜硫酸ガスを含む排ガスを1塔式脱硫装置の吸収塔に導入し吸収液の循環液と接触させて脱硫処理した後、脱硫排ガスを湿式電気集塵機に導入し水と接触させて脱塵処理する排ガス処理方法において、吸収塔の循環液、吸収塔の吸収液、湿式電気集塵機の供給水、湿式電気集塵機の循環水、湿式電気集塵機の本体内の水、及び湿式電気集塵機入口の排ガスの少なくともいずれかに水銀除去剤を添加し、さらに、湿式電気集塵機からの脱塵排ガスを水銀除去剤の固定床、移動床又は流動床と接

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触させることを特徴としている(図1、図2参照)。

【0010】また、本発明の排ガス処理方法は、金属水銀蒸気及び亜硫酸ガスを含む排ガスを2塔式脱硫装置の冷却塔に導入し冷却水と接触させて除塵・冷却し、ついで、2塔式脱硫装置の吸収塔に導入し吸収液の循環液と接触させて脱硫処理した後、脱硫排ガスを湿式電気集塵機に導入し水と接触させて脱塵処理する排ガス処理方法において、冷却塔の循環水、冷却塔の冷却水、吸収塔の循環液、吸収塔の吸収液、湿式電気集塵機の供給水、湿式電気集塵機の循環水、湿式電気集塵機の本体内の水、及び湿式電気集塵機入口の排ガスの少なくともいずれかに水銀除去剤を添加することを特徴としている(図3、図2参照)。

【0011】また、本発明の排ガス処理方法は、金属水銀蒸気及び亜硫酸ガスを含む排ガスを2塔式脱硫装置の冷却塔に導入し冷却水と接触させて除塵・冷却し、ついで、2塔式脱硫装置の吸収塔に導入し吸収液の循環液と接触させて脱硫処理した後、脱硫排ガスを湿式電気集塵機に導入し水と接触させて脱塵処理する排ガス処理方法において、湿式電気集塵機からの脱塵排ガスを水銀除去剤の固定床、移動床又は流動床と接触させることを特徴としている(図3参照)。

【0012】さらに、本発明の排ガス処理方法は、金属水銀蒸気及び亜硫酸ガスを含む排ガスを2塔式脱硫装置の冷却塔に導入し冷却水と接触させて除塵・冷却し、ついで、2塔式脱硫装置の吸収塔に導入し吸収液の循環液と接触させて脱硫処理した後、脱硫排ガスを湿式電気集塵機に導入し水と接触させて脱塵処理する排ガス処理方法において、冷却塔の循環水、冷却塔の冷却水、吸収塔の循環液、吸収塔の吸収液、湿式電気集塵機の供給水、湿式電気集塵機の循環水、湿式電気集塵機の本体内の水、及び湿式電気集塵機入口の排ガスの少なくともいずれかに水銀除去剤を添加し、さらに、湿式電気集塵機からの脱塵排ガスを水銀除去剤の固定床、移動床又は流動床と接触させることを特徴としている(図3参照)。

【0013】これらの排ガス処理方法において、添加する水銀除去剤として、次亜塩素酸ソーダ、塩化銅、塩化マンガン、塩化鉄、キレート剤、過酸化水素、活性炭、イオウ、アルミナ、シリカ、珪酸アルミニウム、活性炭又は珪酸アルミニウムにイオウ・ヨウ素・塩化鉄・キレート剤・アマルガム形成金属のいずれかを添着させたもの、硫化鉄、硫化鉛、塩化カルシウム、石炭灰の1種類又は複数種類を組み合わせたものが使用される。この場合、固体の添加剤は粉末状にし、粉末状のまま、又はスラリー状として、又は水溶液として循環液等に添加する。なお、排ガス中に添加する場合は、上記の粉末、スラリー又は水溶液を噴霧する。

【0014】また、固定床、移動床又は流動床を形成させる水銀除去剤として、活性炭、活性コークス、アルミナ、シリカ、珪酸アルミニウム、活性炭又は珪酸アルミ

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ニウムにイオウ・ヨウ素・塩化鉄・キレート剤・アマルガム形成金属のいずれかを添着させたもの、金属銅分散活性炭、硫化鉛、黄鉄鉱の1種類又は複数種類を組み合わせたものが使用され、煙突前で金属水銀蒸気を乾式除去する。固定床の場合は、2塔以上、並列に設置し、除去と加熱再生を繰り返すように構成することもできる。また、移動床では、除去と再生を並行して行うように構成することが好ましい。キレート剤としては、ジエチルチオカルバミン酸ナトリウム(DDTC)等の液体キレート剤等が用いられる。また、この液体キレート剤と塩化第2銅を併用する場合もある。さらに、ジチオカルバメート基( $=N-CS_2H$ )をキレート形成基とするキレート樹脂等を使用することができる。キレート剤の高分子母体としてはポリスチレン系が最も多いが、その他にフェノール系、エポキシ系、塩化ビニル系なども使用される。導入するキレート形成基として考えられる代表的なものは、カルボン酸型( $-COOH$ )、ポリアミン型( $-CH_2CH_2NH-$ )、アミノカルボン酸型( $-N(CH_2COOH)_2$ )、ヒドロキサム型( $-CONHOH$ )、オキシム型( $-C(NH_2)NOH$ )、 $\beta$ -ジケトン型( $-COCH_2COCH_3$ )、リン酸型( $-PO(OH)_2$ )、アミノリン酸型( $-NH-CH_2-PO(OH)_2$ )、ジチオカルバミン酸型( $-NH-CS_2SH$ )、ジチオン酸型( $-CSSH$ )、チオール型( $-SH$ )、チオ尿素型( $-NHC(NH_2)S$ )である。電子供与原子としては、N、S、O、P、を用いるものがほとんどで、合成の容易さ、耐久性、吸着性能などの点から実用性のあるものは限られている。

【0015】本発明の排ガス処理装置は、金属水銀蒸気及び亜硫酸ガスを含む排ガスを導入し吸収液の循環液と接触させて脱硫処理する吸収塔を有する1塔式脱硫装置と、この1塔式脱硫装置からの脱硫排ガスを導入し水と接触させて脱塵処理する湿式電気集塵機と、を備えた排ガス処理装置において、吸収塔の循環液管、吸収塔の本体、湿式電気集塵機の供給水管、湿式電気集塵機の循環水管、湿式電気集塵機の本体、及び湿式電気集塵機入口の排ガスダクトの少なくともいずれかに水銀除去剤添加手段を接続したことを特徴としている(図1、図2参照)。

【0016】また、本発明の排ガス処理装置は、金属水銀蒸気及び亜硫酸ガスを含む排ガスを導入し吸収液の循環液と接触させて脱硫処理する吸収塔を有する1塔式脱硫装置と、この1塔式脱硫装置からの脱硫排ガスを導入し水と接触させて脱塵処理する湿式電気集塵機と、を備えた排ガス処理装置において、湿式電気集塵機の下流の排ガスダクトに、水銀除去剤の固定床、移動床又は流動床からなる水銀除去剤層を設けたことを特徴としている(図1参照)。

【0017】また、本発明の排ガス処理装置は、金属水銀蒸気及び亜硫酸ガスを含む排ガスを導入し吸収液の循

環液と接触させて脱硫処理する吸収塔を有する1塔式脱硫装置と、この1塔式脱硫装置からの脱硫排ガスを導入し水と接触させて脱塵処理する湿式電気集塵機と、を備えた排ガス処理装置において、吸収塔の循環液管、吸収塔の本体、湿式電気集塵機の供給水管、湿式電気集塵機の循環水管、湿式電気集塵機の本体、及び湿式電気集塵機入口の排ガスタクトの少なくともいずれかに水銀除去剤添加手段を接続し、さらに、湿式電気集塵機の下流の排ガスタクトに、水銀除去剤の固定床、移動床又は流動床からなる水銀除去剤層を設けたことを特徴としている(図1参照)。

【0018】また、本発明の排ガス処理装置は、金属水銀蒸気及び亜硫酸ガスを含む排ガスを導入し水と接触させて除塵・冷却する冷却塔、及び冷却された排ガスを導入し石灰スラリー循環液と接触させて脱硫処理する吸収塔を有する2塔式脱硫装置と、この2塔式脱硫装置からの脱硫排ガスを導入し水と接触させて脱塵処理する湿式電気集塵機と、を備えた排ガス処理装置において、冷却塔の循環水管、冷却塔の本体、吸収塔の循環液管、吸収塔の本体、湿式電気集塵機の供給水管、湿式電気集塵機の循環水管、湿式電気集塵機の本体、及び湿式電気集塵機入口の排ガスタクトの少なくともいずれかに水銀除去剤添加手段を接続したことを特徴としている(図3、図2参照)。

【0019】また、本発明の排ガス処理装置は、金属水銀蒸気及び亜硫酸ガスを含む排ガスを導入し水と接触させて除塵・冷却する冷却塔、及び冷却された排ガスを導入し吸収液の循環液と接触させて脱硫処理する吸収塔を有する2塔式脱硫装置と、この2塔式脱硫装置からの脱硫排ガスを導入し水と接触させて脱塵処理する湿式電気集塵機と、を備えた排ガス処理装置において、湿式電気集塵機の下流の排ガスタクトに、水銀除去剤の固定床、移動床又は流動床からなる水銀除去剤層を設けたことを特徴としている(図3参照)。

【0020】さらに、本発明の排ガス処理装置は、金属水銀蒸気及び亜硫酸ガスを含む排ガスを導入し水と接触させて除塵・冷却する冷却塔、及び冷却された排ガスを導入し吸収液の循環液と接触させて脱硫処理する吸収塔を有する2塔式脱硫装置と、この2塔式脱硫装置からの脱硫排ガスを導入し水と接触させて脱塵処理する湿式電気集塵機と、を備えた排ガス処理装置において、冷却塔の循環水管、冷却塔の本体、吸収塔の循環液管、吸収塔の本体、湿式電気集塵機の供給水管、湿式電気集塵機の循環水管、湿式電気集塵機の本体、及び湿式電気集塵機入口の排ガスタクトの少なくともいずれかに水銀除去剤添加手段を接続し、さらに、湿式電気集塵機の下流の排ガスタクトに、水銀除去剤の固定床、移動床又は流動床からなる水銀除去剤層を設けたことを特徴としている(図3参照)。

【0021】

【発明の実施の形態】図1は、本発明の実施の第1形態による排ガス処理装置で、1塔式脱硫装置を有する場合を示している。図1において、金属水銀蒸気濃度が0.5~10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$ の超低濃度の排ガスが、ガス・ガスヒータ(図示略)に導入され空気を予熱して排ガスは冷却され、ついで、電気集塵機(図示略)で脱塵処理された後、1塔式脱硫装置10の吸収塔12に導入される。吸収塔12内において、排ガスは石灰スラリー循環液と接触してSO<sub>x</sub>が吸収・除去される。14は吸収液循環ポンプ、16は循環液管である。このようにして脱硫処理された排ガスは、ミストエリミネータ18を通して湿式電気集塵機20に導入され、湿式脱塵処理された後、ガス・ガスヒータ22に導入され空気に間接的に熱交換して空気を予熱するとともに、排ガスは冷却され、煙突24から排出される。26はファンである。

【0022】図2は、湿式電気集塵機20まわりの詳細を示している。補給水タンク28から補給水ポンプ30により供給水管32を経て新水が集塵機本体34の上部に噴霧され、集塵機本体34内の下部に溜まった水は排水タンク36に貯留された後、循環水タンク38に流入し、循環水ポンプ40により循環水管42を経て集塵機本体34の上部に噴霧され、排ガスと水とが接触しつつ集塵処理される。循環水タンク38には、中和用の苛性ソーダ又は苛性ソーダ水溶液が供給され、排水タンク36からはブロー水が抜き出され、脱硫冷却塔が設けられている場合は脱硫冷却塔へ、又は排水処理装置へ送られる。44は攪拌機、46はストレーナである。

【0023】上記は従来の排ガス処理装置の構成を示している。上記の構成において、吸収塔12の循環液管16、吸収塔12の本体13、湿式電気集塵機20の供給水管32、湿式電気集塵機20の循環水管42、湿式電気集塵機20の本体34、及び湿式電気集塵機入口の排ガスタクト48の少なくともいずれかに水銀除去剤添加手段50を接続し、水銀除去剤(添加剤)の水溶液、スラリー、又は粉末等を添加又は噴霧する。図1及び図2では、一例として、水溶液又はスラリーを添加剤タンク52から添加剤ポンプ54により供給する場合を示している。なお、添加剤は循環液ポンプの吐出側に限ることなく、吸引側や装置本体内に供給しても差し支えない。

【0024】また、湿式電気集塵機20の下流のガス・ガスヒータ22と煙突24との間の排ガスタクト56に、水銀除去剤の固定床、移動床又は流動床からなる水銀除去剤層58を設けて、煙突24の前で金属水銀蒸気を乾式除去する。この水銀除去剤層58は、前述の水銀除去剤添加手段50と組み合わせてもよく、又は水銀除去剤添加手段を設けることなく、水銀除去剤層58のみを設置してもよい。

【0025】図3は、本発明の実施の第2形態による排ガス処理装置で、2塔式脱硫装置を有する場合を示している。図3において、金属水銀蒸気濃度が0.5~10

$\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$  の超低濃度の排ガスが、ガス・ガスヒータ（図示略）に導入され空気を予熱して排ガスは冷却され、ついで、電気集塵機（図示略）で脱塵処理された後、2塔式脱硫装置11の冷却塔60に導入される。冷却塔60内において、排ガスは循環水と接触して除塵・冷却される。62は循環水ポンプ、64は循環水管、66は水抜出ポンプであり、抜き出された水は排水処理装置へ送られる。冷却された排ガスは、ミストエリミネータ68を通して2塔式脱硫装置11の吸収塔12に導入される。他の構成及び作用は、図1及び図2の場合と同様である。

【0026】これらの構成において、冷却塔60の循環水管64、冷却塔60の本体61、吸収塔12の循環液\*

\*管16、吸収塔12の本体13、湿式電気集塵機20の供給水管32、湿式電気集塵機20の循環水管42、湿式電気集塵機20の本体34、及び湿式電気集塵機入口の排ガスダクト48の少なくともいずれかに水銀除去剤添加手段50を接続し、水銀除去剤（添加剤）の水溶液、スラリー、又は粉末等を添加又は噴霧する。水銀除去剤層58及び他の構成及び作用は、実施の第1形態の場合と同様である。図3及び図2に示す装置における各設備での雰囲気ガスの概略値、及び水銀除去対策の一例を表1に示す。

【0027】

【表1】

設備名		雰囲気ガスの概略値				水銀除去対策例
		SOx ppm	NOx ppm	煤塵 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	温度 ℃	
脱硫装置	冷却塔 (除塵塔)	800	45	150 /40	100 /50	循環水への除去剤の添加。
	吸収塔	800 /50	45	30~40 /22~5	50	循環液への除去剤の添加。
湿式電気集塵機		50	45	22~5 /5~2	50	吸収塔出口ガスへの除去剤の添加。 洗浄水への除去剤の添加。
水銀除去剤層		<50	45	<5	90	水銀除去剤層の設置。 固定床、移動床、流動床。

【0028】

【実施例】以下、本発明の実施例及び比較例について説明する。

#### 実施例1

本実施例は、2塔式脱硫装置の冷却塔での水銀除去効果確認試験を行ったものである。金属水銀蒸気を含む燃焼排ガスの一部をバイパスし、塔径250mm、高さ5000mmの吸収塔試験装置の下部から導入し、吸収塔上部の※

※高さ3000mmの位置より水銀除去剤として次亜塩素酸ソーダを含む水を供給して、水銀除去効果を調べた。なお、吸収塔内には気液接触面積を増大させるため、10mmφのガラスビーズを高さ2500mmまで充填した。試験条件及び吸収塔の入口と出口でのガスの性状測定結果を表2に示す。

【0029】

【表2】

	実施例1	比較例1
ガス流量 L/G 温度 吸収液（循環） 除去剤	2 m <sup>3</sup> /min 2 ℓ/m <sup>3</sup> 83℃ 水 NaClO 0.004 mol/l	2 m <sup>3</sup> /min 2 ℓ/m <sup>3</sup> 81℃ 水 無添加
吸収塔  入口ガス組成	Hg 5.3 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 740ppm NO 45ppm O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12 % H <sub>2</sub> O 9 %	Hg 5.2 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 735ppm NO 43ppm O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12 % H <sub>2</sub> O 9 %
吸収塔  出口ガス組成	Hg 2.1 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 720ppm NO 44ppm O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12 % H <sub>2</sub> O 11 %	Hg 4.6 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 715ppm NO 41ppm O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12 % H <sub>2</sub> O 11 %
水銀除去率	80 %	12 %

## 【0030】比較例1

実施例1において、水銀除去剤を供給しない場合の試験を行った。試験条件及び吸収塔の入口と出口でのガスの性状測定結果を表2に示す。

## 【0031】実施例2

本実施例は、2塔式脱硫装置の吸収塔での水銀除去効果確認試験を行ったものである。金属水銀蒸気を含む排ガスの一部をバイパスし、塔径250mm、高さ5000mmの吸収塔試験装置の下部から導入し、吸収塔上部の高さ\*

\*3000mmの位置より脱硫剤の石灰石を含む水スラリーに水銀除去剤としてイオウ粉末を添加したスラリーを供給して、水銀除去効果を調べた。なお、吸収塔内には気液接触面積を増大させるため、10mmφのガラスビーズを高さ2500mmまで充填した。試験条件及び吸収塔の入口と出口でのガスの性状測定結果を表3に示す。

## 【0032】

## 【表3】

	実施例 2	比較例 2
ガス流量 L/G 温度 吸収液 (循環) 除去剤 除去剤濃度	2 m <sup>3</sup> /min 16 l/m <sup>3</sup> 53℃ CaCO <sub>3</sub> -水スラリー 濃度 15 wt%, イオウ粉末 2 wt% (スラリー)	2 m <sup>3</sup> /min 16 l/m <sup>3</sup> 54℃ CaCO <sub>3</sub> -水スラリー 濃度 15 wt%, 無添加
吸収塔  入口ガス組成	Hg 4.5 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 730ppm NO 42ppm O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12% H <sub>2</sub> O 11%	Hg 4.4 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 720ppm NO 43ppm O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12% H <sub>2</sub> O 11%
吸収塔  出口ガス組成	Hg 2.5 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 41ppm NO 41ppm O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12% H <sub>2</sub> O 13%	Hg 3.9 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 40ppm NO 42ppm O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12% H <sub>2</sub> O 13%
水銀除去率	44 %	11 %

## 【0033】比較例2

実施例2において、水銀除去剤を供給しない場合の試験を行った。試験条件及び吸収塔の入口と出口でのガスの性状測定結果を表3に示す。

## 【0034】実施例3

本実施例は、2塔式脱硫装置の吸収塔での水銀除去効果確認試験を行ったものである。金属水銀蒸気を含む排ガスの一部をバイパスし、塔径250mm、高さ5000mmの吸収塔試験装置の下部から導入し、吸収塔上部の高さ\*

\*3000mmの位置より水銀除去剤として液体キレート剤（ジエチルチオカルバミン酸ナトリウム（DDTC））を添加した水を供給して、水銀除去効果を調べた。なお、吸収塔内には気液接触面積を増大させるため、10mmφのガラスビーズを高さ2500mmまで充填した。試験条件及び吸収塔の入口と出口でのガスの性状測定結果を表4に示す。

## 【0035】

【表4】



	実施例 3	比較例 3
ガス流量 L/G 温度 吸収液 (循環) 除去剤 除去剤濃度	2 m <sup>3</sup> /min 2 L/m <sup>3</sup> 48℃ 水 液体キレート剤 100mg/l	2 m <sup>3</sup> /min 2 L/m <sup>3</sup> 47℃ 水 無添加
吸収塔  入口ガス組成	Hg 4.0 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 48ppm NO 43ppm O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12 % H <sub>2</sub> O 10 %	Hg 4.2 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 46ppm NO 40ppm O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12 % H <sub>2</sub> O 10 %
吸収塔  出口ガス組成	Hg 1.5 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 47ppm NO 43ppm O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12 % H <sub>2</sub> O 11 %	Hg 3.6 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 47ppm NO 43ppm O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12 % H <sub>2</sub> O 11 %
水銀除去率	62 %	14 %

## 【0036】比較例3

実施例3において、水銀除去剤を供給しない場合の試験を行った。試験条件及び吸収塔の入口と出口でのガスの性状測定結果を表4に示す。

## 【0037】実施例4、5、6

本実施例は、水銀除去剤充填層での水銀除去効果確認試験を行ったものである。金属水銀蒸気を含む排ガスの脱硫処理後のガスを一部バイパスし、水銀除去剤ベレット充填層に導入し、水銀除去効果を調べた。水銀除去剤と\*

\*としては水銀とアマルガムを形成する金属の一例として銅を選び、これを分散担持させた活性炭ハニカム（実施例4）、イオウを添着したアルミナハニカム（実施例5）、キレート剤（ジエチルチオカルバミン酸ナトリウム（DDTC））を添着したゼオライトハニカム（実施例6）を用いた。試験条件及び充填層の入口と出口でのガスの性状測定結果を表5に示す。

## 【0038】

【表5】

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	実施例4	実施例5	実施例6
ガス流量	0.5m <sup>3</sup> /min	0.5m <sup>3</sup> /min	0.5m <sup>3</sup> /min
温度	78℃	81℃	77℃
除去剤	銅分散活性炭 ハニカム	イオウ添着アルミ ナハニカム	キレート剤添着ゼ オライトハニカム
充填量	50mm□×1500mm <sup>3</sup>	50mm□×3000mm <sup>3</sup>	50mm□×1200mm <sup>3</sup>
SV	8,000h <sup>-1</sup>	4,000h <sup>-1</sup>	10,000h <sup>-1</sup>
充填塔	Hg 2.9μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 40ppm NO 35ppm	Hg 2.7μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 36ppm NO 30ppm	Hg 3.4μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 46ppm NO 40ppm
入口ガス組成	O <sub>2</sub> 6% CO <sub>2</sub> 11% H <sub>2</sub> O 10%	O <sub>2</sub> 6% CO <sub>2</sub> 12% H <sub>2</sub> O 10%	O <sub>2</sub> 6% CO <sub>2</sub> 12% H <sub>2</sub> O 10%
充填塔	Hg 0.8μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 33ppm NO 35ppm	Hg 0.8μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 35ppm NO 30ppm	Hg 1.1μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 47ppm NO 43ppm
出口ガス組成 (通ガス8時間後)	O <sub>2</sub> 6% CO <sub>2</sub> 11% H <sub>2</sub> O 11%	O <sub>2</sub> 6% CO <sub>2</sub> 12% H <sub>2</sub> O 11%	O <sub>2</sub> 6% CO <sub>2</sub> 12% H <sub>2</sub> O 11%
水銀除去率	72%	70%	68%

## 【0039】

【発明の効果】本発明は上記のように構成されているので、つぎのような効果を奏する。

(1) 従来、ごみ焼却場の排ガス中に含まれる水銀(主として塩化水銀)の除去方法として湿式洗煙処理技術、活性炭吹き込み・バグフィルター集塵技術等が実用化されているが、このような技術では、塩化水銀は除去できるが、金属水銀は除去できない。本発明の方法及び装置では、排ガスから金属水銀蒸気を効率よく除去することができる。

(2) 金属水銀蒸気濃度が10μg/Nm<sup>3</sup>以下の超低濃度の排ガスから、金属水銀蒸気を高い除去率で除去することができる。

## 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の実施の第1形態による排ガス処理装置のフローシートである。

【図2】図1及び図3における湿式電気集塵機まわりの詳細を示すフローシートである。

【図3】本発明の実施の第2形態による排ガス処理装置のフローシートである。

## 【符号の説明】

- 10 1塔式脱硫装置
- 11 2塔式脱硫装置
- 12 吸収塔
- 13 吸収塔本体
- 14 吸収液循環ポンプ

## \*16 循環液管

18、68 ミストエリミネータ

20 湿式電気集塵機

22 ガス・ガスヒータ

24 煙突

30 26 ファン

28 補給水タンク

30 補給水ポンプ

32 供給水管

34 集塵機本体

36 排水タンク

38 循環水タンク

40 循環水ポンプ

42 循環水管

44 攪拌機

40 46 ストレーナ

48、56 排ガスダクト

50 水銀除去剤添加手段

52 添加剤タンク

54 添加剤ポンプ

58 水銀除去剤層

60 冷却塔

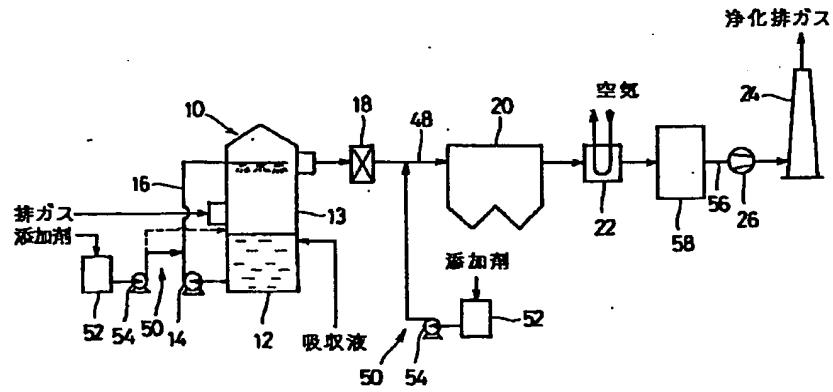
61 冷却塔本体

62 循環水ポンプ

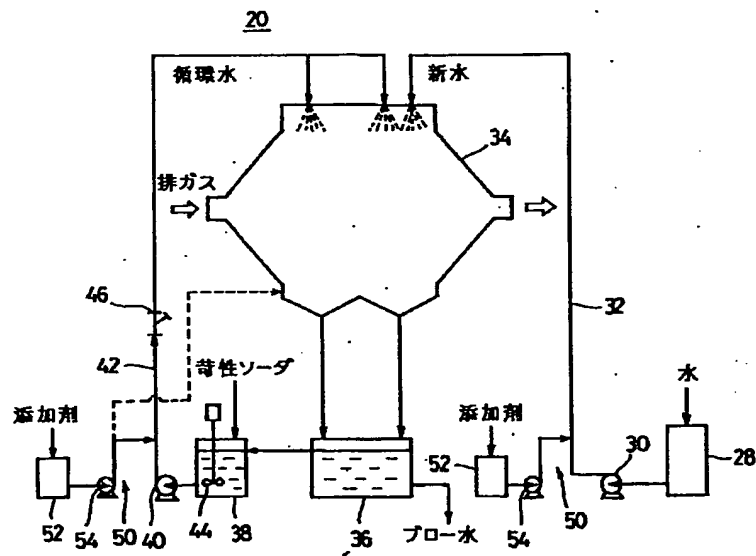
64 循環水管

\*50 66 水抜出ポンプ

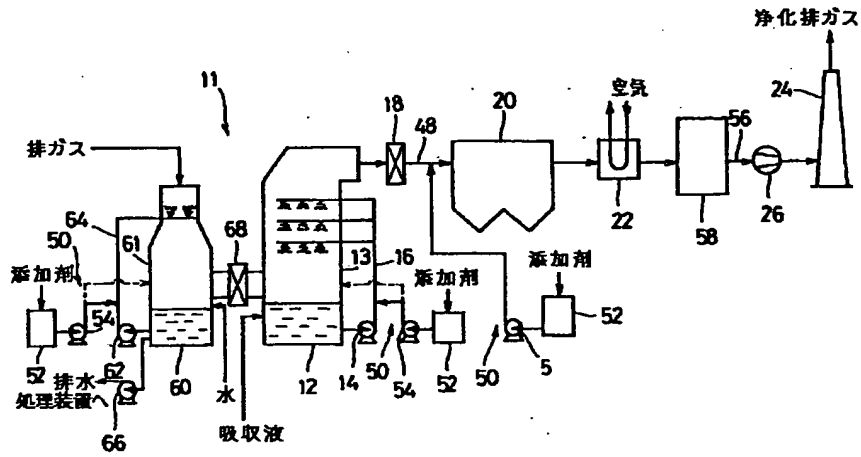
【図1】



【図2】



【図3】



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TITLE: Processing of exhaust gas generated in refuse disposal field - involves adding mercury removal agent in process liquids circulated through absorption tower, and wet electricity dust catches during desulphurisation and dust removal process

PRIORITY-DATA: 1997JP-0033055 (January 31, 1997)

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ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 10216476A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

The method involves introducing mercury containing exhaust gas and sulphurous acid gas to absorption tower (12) of a single tower type Desulphurising apparatus (10). The above gases are subjected to desulphurisation using an absorption solution circulated in the tower. Subsequently, dust removal is carried out by introducing desulfurised exhaust gas to a wet electricity dust catcher. A mercury removal agent is added to all process liquids such as cyclic water of cooling tower (60) circulating liquid and absorption solution of absorption tower, feed water of wet electricity dust catcher, water circulated in main body of dust catcher and its inlet.

USE - For processing large scale exhaust.

ADVANTAGE - Suits for treating exhaust gas of ultra-low concentration of 10 mu g/Nm3 or less. Removes metal mercury vapour, efficiently.

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1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2. \*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.

3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

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CLAIMS

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the offgas treatment approach which introduces desulfurization exhaust gas into a wet electrostatic precipitator, is contacted in water, and carries out dust removal processing after introducing the exhaust gas containing metal mercury vapour and a sulfur dioxide into the absorption tower of a type desulfurizing plant 1 column, making the circulation liquid of a lean solution contact and carrying out desulfurization processing The offgas treatment approach characterized by the thing of the circulation liquid of an absorption tower, the lean solution of an absorption tower, the feedwater of a wet electrostatic precipitator, circulating water of a wet electrostatic precipitator, the water within the body of a wet electrostatic precipitator, and the exhaust gas of a wet electrostatic precipitator inlet port for which a mercury remover is added to either at least.

[Claim 2] The offgas treatment approach characterized by contacting the dust removal exhaust gas from a wet electrostatic precipitator to the fixed bed of a mercury remover, the moving bed, or the fluid bed in the offgas treatment approach which introduces desulfurization exhaust gas into a wet electrostatic precipitator, is contacted in water; and carries out dust removal processing after introducing the exhaust gas containing metal mercury vapour and a sulfur dioxide into the absorption tower of a type desulfurizing plant 1 column, making the circulation liquid of a lean solution contact and carrying out desulfurization processing.

[Claim 3] The offgas treatment approach of contacting the dust removal exhaust gas from a wet electrostatic precipitator to the fixed bed of a mercury remover, the moving bed, or the fluid bed further in the offgas treatment approach according to claim 1.

[Claim 4] Introduce the exhaust gas containing metal mercury vapour and a sulfur dioxide into the cooling tower of a type desulfurizing plant 2 columns, cooling water is made to contact, and dust removing and cooling of are done. Subsequently In the offgas treatment approach which introduces desulfurization exhaust gas into a wet electrostatic precipitator, is contacted in water, and carries out dust removal processing after introducing into the absorption tower of a type desulfurizing plant 2 columns, making the circulation liquid of a lean solution contact and carrying out desulfurization processing Circulating water of a cooling tower, the cooling water of a cooling tower, the circulation liquid of an absorption tower, the lean solution of an absorption tower, The offgas treatment approach characterized by the thing of the feedwater of a wet electrostatic precipitator, circulating water of a wet electrostatic precipitator, the water within the body of a wet electrostatic precipitator, and the exhaust gas of a wet electrostatic precipitator inlet port for which a mercury remover is added to either at least.

[Claim 5] Introduce the exhaust gas containing metal mercury vapour and a sulfur dioxide into the cooling tower of a type desulfurizing plant 2 columns, cooling water is made to contact, and dust removing and cooling of are done. Subsequently In the offgas treatment approach which introduces desulfurization exhaust gas into a wet electrostatic precipitator, is contacted in water, and carries out

dust removal processing after introducing into the absorption tower of a type desulfurizing plant 2 columns, making the circulation liquid of a lean solution contact and carrying out desulfurization processing. The offgas treatment approach characterized by contacting the dust removal exhaust gas from a wet electrostatic precipitator to the fixed bed of a mercury remover, the moving bed, or the fluid bed.

[Claim 6] The offgas treatment approach of contacting the dust removal exhaust gas from a wet electrostatic precipitator to the fixed bed of a mercury remover, the moving bed, or the fluid bed further in the offgas treatment approach according to claim 4.

[Claim 7] The offgas treatment approach according to claim 1 to 6 which uses one kind or the thing combined two or more kinds of the thing which made sodium hypochlorite, a copper chloride, a manganese chloride, ferric chloride, a chelating agent, a hydrogen peroxide, activated carbon, sulfur, an alumina, a silica, aluminum silicate, activated carbon, or aluminum silicate install either sulfur iodine, ferric chloride, a chelating agent and an amalgam formation metal, an iron sulfide, a plumbous sulfide, a calcium chloride, and coal ash as a mercury remover to add.

[Claim 8] The offgas treatment approach given in either of claims 2, 3, 5, and 6 which use one kind or the thing combined two or more kinds of the thing which made activated carbon, activity corks, an alumina, a silica, aluminum silicate, activated carbon, or aluminum silicate install either sulfur iodine, ferric chloride, a chelating agent and an amalgam formation metal, metal copper content powder activated carbon, a plumbous sulfide, and an iron pyrite as a mercury remover in which the fixed bed, the moving bed, or the fluid bed is made to form.

[Claim 9] it has the absorption tower which introduces the exhaust gas containing metal mercury vapour and a sulfur dioxide, is contacted in the circulation liquid of a lean solution, and carries out desulfurization processing -- with a type desulfurizing plant 1 column. In offgas treatment equipment equipped with this wet electrostatic precipitator that introduces the desulfurization exhaust gas from a type desulfurizing plant 1 column, is contacted in water, and carries out dust removal processing. Offgas treatment equipment characterized by the thing of the circulation liquid tube of an absorption tower, the body of an absorption tower, the supply water pipe of a wet electrostatic precipitator, the circulating water pipe of a wet electrostatic precipitator, the body of a wet electrostatic precipitator, and the exhaust gas duct of a wet electrostatic precipitator inlet port for which the mercury remover addition means was connected to either at least.

[Claim 10] The offgas-treatment equipment characterized by to prepare the mercury remover layer which becomes the exhaust-gas duct of the lower stream of a river of a wet electrostatic precipitator from the fixed bed, the moving bed, or the fluid bed of a mercury remover in the offgas-treatment equipment which has the absorption tower which introduces the exhaust gas containing metal mercury vapour and a sulfur dioxide, contacts in lime-slurry circulation liquid, and carries out desulfurization processing, and which was equipped with a type desulfurizing plant and this wet electrostatic precipitator that introduces the desulfurization exhaust gas from a type desulfurizing plant 1 column, contacts in water and carry out dust removal processing 1 column.

[Claim 11] Offgas treatment equipment which prepared further the mercury remover layer which becomes the exhaust gas duct of the lower stream of a river of a wet electrostatic precipitator from the fixed bed, the moving bed, or the fluid bed of a mercury remover in the mercury stripper in exhaust gas according to claim 9.

[Claim 12] introduce the exhaust gas containing metal mercury vapour and a sulfur dioxide, water is made to contact, and it has dust removing, the cooling tower to cool, and the absorption tower which introduces the cooled exhaust gas, is contacted in the circulation liquid of a lean solution, and carries

out desulfurization processing -- with a type desulfurizing plant 2 columns In offgas treatment equipment equipped with this wet electrostatic precipitator that introduces the desulfurization exhaust gas from a type desulfurizing plant 2 columns, is contacted in water, and carries out dust removal processing The circulating water pipe of a cooling tower, the body of a cooling tower, the circulation liquid tube of an absorption tower, the body of an absorption tower, Offgas treatment equipment characterized by the thing of the supply water pipe of a wet electrostatic precipitator, the circulating water pipe of a wet electrostatic precipitator, the body of a wet electrostatic precipitator, and the exhaust gas duct of a wet electrostatic precipitator inlet port for which the mercury remover addition means was connected to either at least.

[Claim 13] introduce the exhaust gas containing metal mercury vapour and a sulfur dioxide, water is made to contact, and it has dust removing, the cooling tower to cool, and the absorption tower which introduces the cooled exhaust gas, is contacted in the circulation liquid of a lean solution, and carries out desulfurization processing -- with a type desulfurizing plant 2 columns In offgas treatment equipment equipped with this wet electrostatic precipitator that introduces the desulfurization exhaust gas from a type desulfurizing plant 2 columns, is contacted in water, and carries out dust removal processing Offgas treatment equipment characterized by preparing the mercury remover layer which becomes the exhaust gas duct of the lower stream of a river of a wet electrostatic precipitator from the fixed bed, the moving bed, or the fluid bed of a mercury remover.

[Claim 14] Offgas treatment equipment which prepared further the mercury remover layer which becomes the exhaust gas duct of the lower stream of a river of a wet electrostatic precipitator from the fixed bed, the moving bed, or the fluid bed of a mercury remover in offgas treatment equipment according to claim 12.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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### [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] For this invention, the art and equipment, especially mercury concentration of the exhaust gas containing the mercury which uses metal mercury vapour as a principal component are 10microg / Nm<sup>3</sup>. It is related with the art and equipment of exhaust gas with the exhaust gas of super-low concentration of the following order from the source of discharge where the amount of exhaust gas is huge.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, the approach of blowing activated carbon powder into a wet smoke scrubbing processor and exhaust gas, and collecting with a bag filter as the removal approach of the mercury contained in the exhaust gas of a refuse disposal place, etc. is already put in practical use. However, since 90% order serves as a gestalt of a mercury chloride and is easily absorbed by water, the mercury in the exhaust gas of a refuse disposal place is removable with wet smoke scrubbing. Since metal-like mercury vapour is hardly absorbed by water compared with this, with the wet smoke scrubbing processing technique used by smoke-eliminating processing of a refuse disposal place, it is easily unremovable.

[0003] Slaked lime is sprayed into the exhaust gas of a municipal-solid-waste incineration plant, activated carbon is sprayed with slaked lime into the exhaust gas in the upstream of a bag filter in the offgas treatment approach of carrying out filter dust collection with a bag filter, and removing harmful matter with content soot dust, and while slaked lime neutralizes a sour gas, the offgas treatment approach which adsorbs mercury, dioxin, etc. with activated carbon and carries out dust collection



removal of these with a bag filter is indicated by JP,7-204432,A.

[0004] Moreover, the removal method of the mercury in the exhaust gas which carries out adsorption treatment of the mercury is indicated by passing the exhaust gas which accompanies the mercury of the shape of the shape of a gas, and Myst to the packed bed of the absorbent which becomes JP,7-308542,A from the thing which made the mixture of a lead mineral concentrate or the plumbous sulfide (PbS) compounded artificially, and a pyrites, such as an iron pyrite (FeS<sub>2</sub>) produced naturally, or the compound iron sulfide support on porous matter support.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the conventional approach which blows activated carbon, although mercury is removed in the activated carbon powder layer by which precoat was carried out to the bag filter, since a precoat layer is not formed of the entrainment of activated carbon when collecting dust with an electrostatic precipitator, the mercury removal effectiveness is not acquired. furthermore, the mercury concentration in the exhaust gas of a refuse disposal place -- 100-500microg / Nm<sup>3</sup> it is -- it can set to this invention -- as -- mercury concentration -- 10microg / Nm<sup>3</sup> It differs in the object with the exhaust gas of super-low concentration of the following order. In addition, it also sets to the removal method of the mercury in exhaust gas given [ said ] in JP,7-308542,A, and is 3 the mercury concentration of 1.0mg/Nm. It is aimed at high-concentration exhaust gas (refer to the example of an official report).

[0006] For this invention, the mercury concentration by which it was made in view of above-mentioned many points, and the purpose of this invention is discharged so much from the source of discharge is 10microg / Nm<sup>3</sup>. It is in offering the offgas treatment approach and equipment from which the mercury, especially metal mercury vapour in the exhaust gas of the super-low concentration of the following order are removed.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, the offgas treatment approach of this invention In the offgas treatment approach which introduces desulfurization exhaust gas into a wet electrostatic precipitator, is contacted in water, and carries out dust removal processing after introducing the exhaust gas containing metal mercury vapour and a sulfur dioxide into the absorption tower of a type desulfurizing plant 1 column, making the circulation liquid of a lean solution contact and carrying out desulfurization processing Even if there are little the circulation liquid of an absorption tower, the lean solution of an absorption tower, a feedwater of a wet electrostatic precipitator, circulating water of a wet electrostatic precipitator, water within the body of a wet electrostatic precipitator, and exhaust gas of a wet electrostatic precipitator inlet port, it constitutes so that a mercury remover may be added to either (refer to drawing 1 and drawing 2 ). As a lean solution, a calcium-carbonate slurry, a slaked-lime slurry, a calcined-lime slurry, a magnesium-hydroxide solution, a caustic-alkali-of-sodium solution, ammonia liquor, a calcium-carbonate solution, a slaked-lime solution, a calcined-lime solution, etc. are used.

[0008] Moreover, after the offgas-treatment approach of this invention introduces the exhaust gas containing metal mercury vapour and a sulfur dioxide into the absorption tower of a type desulfurizing plant 1 column, and it contacts it in lime-slurry circulation liquid and it carries out desulfurization processing, it is characterized by to contact the dust removal exhaust gas from a wet electrostatic precipitator to the fixed bed of a mercury remover, the moving bed, or the fluid bed in the offgas-treatment approach which introduces desulfurization exhaust gas into a wet electrostatic precipitator, is contacted in water, and carries out dust removal processing (refer to drawing 1 ).

[0009] Moreover, after the offgas treatment approach of this invention introducing the exhaust gas

containing metal mercury vapour and a sulfur dioxide into the absorption tower of a type desulfurizing plant 1 column, making the circulation liquid of a lean solution contact and carrying out desulfurization processing. In the offgas treatment approach which introduces desulfurization exhaust gas into a wet electrostatic precipitator, is contacted in water, and carries out dust removal processing. The circulation liquid of an absorption tower, the lean solution of an absorption tower, the feedwater of a wet electrostatic precipitator, circulating water of a wet electrostatic precipitator, A mercury remover is added to either at least, and it is further characterized by the thing of the water within the body of a wet electrostatic precipitator, and the exhaust gas of a wet electrostatic precipitator inlet port for which the dust removal exhaust gas from a wet electrostatic precipitator is contacted to the fixed bed of a mercury remover, the moving bed, or the fluid bed (refer to drawing 1 and drawing 2 ).

[0010] The offgas treatment approach of this invention introduces the exhaust gas containing metal mercury vapour and a sulfur dioxide into the cooling tower of a type desulfurizing plant 2 columns, is contacted to cooling water, and dust removing and cooling of it are done. Moreover, subsequently In the offgas treatment approach which introduces desulfurization exhaust gas into a wet electrostatic precipitator, is contacted in water, and carries out dust removal processing after introducing into the absorption tower of a type desulfurizing plant 2 columns, making the circulation liquid of a lean solution contact and carrying out desulfurization processing. Circulating water of a cooling tower, the cooling water of a cooling tower, the circulation liquid of an absorption tower, the lean solution of an absorption tower, It is characterized by the thing of the feedwater of a wet electrostatic precipitator, circulating water of a wet electrostatic precipitator, the water within the body of a wet electrostatic precipitator, and the exhaust gas of a wet electrostatic precipitator inlet port for which a mercury remover is added to either at least (refer to drawing 3 and drawing 2 ).

[0011] The offgas treatment approach of this invention introduces the exhaust gas containing metal mercury vapour and a sulfur dioxide into the cooling tower of a type desulfurizing plant 2 columns, is contacted to cooling water, and dust removing and cooling of it are done. Moreover, subsequently In the offgas treatment approach which introduces desulfurization exhaust gas into a wet electrostatic precipitator, is contacted in water, and carries out dust removal processing after introducing into the absorption tower of a type desulfurizing plant 2 columns, making the circulation liquid of a lean solution contact and carrying out desulfurization processing. It is characterized by contacting the dust removal exhaust gas from a wet electrostatic precipitator to the fixed bed of a mercury remover, the moving bed, or the fluid bed (refer to drawing 3 ).

[0012] The offgas treatment approach of this invention introduces the exhaust gas containing metal mercury vapour and a sulfur dioxide into the cooling tower of a type desulfurizing plant 2 columns, is contacted to cooling water, and dust removing and cooling of it are done. Furthermore, subsequently In the offgas treatment approach which introduces desulfurization exhaust gas into a wet electrostatic precipitator, is contacted in water, and carries out dust removal processing after introducing into the absorption tower of a type desulfurizing plant 2 columns, making the circulation liquid of a lean solution contact and carrying out desulfurization processing. Circulating water of a cooling tower, the cooling water of a cooling tower, the circulation liquid of an absorption tower, the lean solution of an absorption tower, The feedwater of a wet electrostatic precipitator, circulating water of a wet electrostatic precipitator, the water within the body of a wet electrostatic precipitator, And a mercury remover is added to either at least, and it is further characterized by the thing of the exhaust gas of a wet electrostatic precipitator inlet port for which the dust removal exhaust gas from a wet electrostatic precipitator is contacted to the fixed bed of a mercury remover, the moving bed, or the fluid bed (refer to drawing 3 ).

[0013] In these offgas treatment approaches, one kind or the thing combined two or more kinds of the thing which made sodium hypochlorite, a copper chloride, a manganese chloride, ferric chloride, a chelating agent, a hydrogen peroxide, activated carbon, sulfur, an alumina, a silica, aluminum silicate, activated carbon, or aluminum silicate install either sulfur iodine, ferric chloride, a chelating agent and an amalgam formation metal, an iron sulfide, a plumbous sulfide, a calcium chloride, and coal ash is used as a mercury remover to add. In this case, a solid additive is made into the shape of powder, and is added in circulation liquid etc. as a water solution as the shape of a slurry with the shape of powder. In addition, when adding in exhaust gas, powder, an above-mentioned slurry, or an above-mentioned water solution is sprayed.

[0014] Moreover, one kind or the thing combined two or more kinds of the thing which made activated carbon, activity corks, an alumina, a silica, aluminum silicate, activated carbon, or aluminum silicate install either sulfur iodine, ferric chloride, a chelating agent and an amalgam formation metal, metal copper content powder activated carbon, a plumbous sulfide, and an iron pyrite is used as a mercury remover in which the fixed bed, the moving bed, or the fluid bed is made to form, and dry type removal of the metal mercury vapour is carried out in front of a chimney stack. In the case of the fixed bed, it can install in two or more columns and juxtaposition, and it can also be constituted so that removal and heating playback may be repeated. Moreover, it is desirable to constitute so that removal and playback may be performed in parallel in the moving bed. As a chelating agent, liquid chelating agents, such as diethyl thio carbamic acid sodium (DDTC), etc. are used. Moreover, this liquid chelating agent and cupric chloride may be used together. Furthermore, the chelating resin which makes a dithio carbamate radical ( $=N-CS_2H$ ) a chelate formation radical can be used. Although there are most polystyrene systems as a giant-molecule parent of a chelating agent, a phenol system, an epoxy system, a vinyl chloride system, etc. are used. The typical thing considered as a chelate formation radical to introduce A carboxylic-acid mold ( $-COOH$ ), a polyamine mold ( $-CH_2CH_2NH-$ ), An amino carboxylic-acid mold ( $-N_2(CH_2COOH)$ ), a hydronalium KISAMU mold ( $-CONHOH$ ), An oxime mold ( $-C(NH_2)NOH$ ), beta-diketone mold ( $-COCH_2COCH_3$ ), They are a phosphoric-acid mold ( $-PO_2(OH)$ ), an amino phosphoric-acid mold ( $-NH-CH_2-PO_2(OH)$ ), a dithiocarbamic acid mold ( $-NH-CSSH$ ), a dithionic-acid mold ( $-CSSH$ ), a thiol mold ( $-SH$ ), and a thiourea mold ( $-NHC(NH_2)S$ ). That the thing using N, S, O, and P as an electronic supply atom is most, and practicality is whose one from points, such as a composite ease, endurance, and adsorption engine performance, is restricted.

[0015] it has the absorption tower which the offgas treatment equipment of this invention introduces the exhaust gas containing metal mercury vapour and a sulfur dioxide, is contacted in the circulation liquid of a lean solution, and carries out desulfurization processing -- with a type desulfurizing plant 1 column In offgas treatment equipment equipped with this wet electrostatic precipitator that introduces the desulfurization exhaust gas from a type desulfurizing plant 1 column, is contacted in water, and carries out dust removal processing It is characterized by the thing of the circulation liquid tube of an absorption tower, the body of an absorption tower, the supply water pipe of a wet electrostatic precipitator, the circulating water pipe of a wet electrostatic precipitator, the body of a wet electrostatic precipitator, and the exhaust gas duct of a wet electrostatic precipitator inlet port for which the mercury remover addition means was connected to either at least (refer to drawing 1 and drawing 2).

[0016] moreover, it has the absorption tower which the offgas treatment equipment of this invention introduces the exhaust gas containing metal mercury vapour and a sulfur dioxide, is contacted in the circulation liquid of a lean solution, and carries out desulfurization processing -- with a type desulfurizing plant 1 column In offgas treatment equipment equipped with this wet electrostatic

precipitator that introduces the desulfurization exhaust gas from a type desulfurizing plant 1 column, is contacted in water, and carries out dust removal processing It is characterized by preparing the mercury remover layer which becomes the exhaust gas duct of the lower stream of a river of a wet electrostatic precipitator from the fixed bed, the moving bed, or the fluid bed of a mercury remover (refer to drawing 1 ).

[0017] moreover, it has the absorption tower which the offgas treatment equipment of this invention introduces the exhaust gas containing metal mercury vapour and a sulfur dioxide, is contacted in the circulation liquid of a lean solution, and carries out desulfurization processing -- with a type desulfurizing plant 1 column In offgas treatment equipment equipped with this wet electrostatic precipitator that introduces the desulfurization exhaust gas from a type desulfurizing plant 1 column, is contacted in water, and carries out dust removal processing The circulation liquid tube of an absorption tower, the body of an absorption tower, the supply water pipe of a wet electrostatic precipitator, the circulating water pipe of a wet electrostatic precipitator, Even if there are few bodies of a wet electrostatic precipitator and exhaust gas ducts of a wet electrostatic precipitator inlet port, a mercury remover addition means is connected to either. Furthermore, it is characterized by preparing the mercury remover layer which becomes the exhaust gas duct of the lower stream of a river of a wet electrostatic precipitator from the fixed bed, the moving bed, or the fluid bed of a mercury remover (refer to drawing 1 ).

[0018] The offgas treatment equipment of this invention introduces the exhaust gas containing metal mercury vapour and a sulfur dioxide, and water is made to contact. Moreover, dust removing, the cooling tower to cool, and it has the absorption tower which introduces the cooled exhaust gas, is contacted in lime slurry circulation liquid, and carries out desulfurization processing -- with a type desulfurizing plant 2 columns In offgas treatment equipment equipped with this wet electrostatic precipitator that introduces the desulfurization exhaust gas from a type desulfurizing plant 2 columns, is contacted in water, and carries out dust removal processing The circulating water pipe of a cooling tower, the body of a cooling tower, the circulation liquid tube of an absorption tower, the body of an absorption tower, It is characterized by the thing of the supply water pipe of a wet electrostatic precipitator, the circulating water pipe of a wet electrostatic precipitator, the body of a wet electrostatic precipitator, and the exhaust gas duct of a wet electrostatic precipitator inlet port for which the mercury remover addition means was connected to either at least ( drawing 3 , R> drawing 2 2 reference).

[0019] The offgas treatment equipment of this invention introduces the exhaust gas containing metal mercury vapour and a sulfur dioxide, and water is made to contact. Moreover, dust removing, the cooling tower to cool, and it has the absorption tower which introduces the cooled exhaust gas, is contacted in the circulation liquid of a lean solution, and carries out desulfurization processing -- with a type desulfurizing plant 2 columns In offgas treatment equipment equipped with this wet electrostatic precipitator that introduces the desulfurization exhaust gas from a type desulfurizing plant 2 columns, is contacted in water, and carries out dust removal processing It is characterized by preparing the mercury remover layer which becomes the exhaust gas duct of the lower stream of a river of a wet electrostatic precipitator from the fixed bed, the moving bed, or the fluid bed of a mercury remover (refer to drawing 3 ).

[0020] The offgas treatment equipment of this invention introduces the exhaust gas containing metal mercury vapour and a sulfur dioxide, and water is made to contact. Furthermore, dust removing, the cooling tower to cool, and it has the absorption tower which introduces the cooled exhaust gas, is contacted in the circulation liquid of a lean solution, and carries out desulfurization processing -- with a type desulfurizing plant 2 columns In offgas treatment equipment equipped with this wet electrostatic

precipitator that introduces the desulfurization exhaust gas from a type desulfurizing plant 2 columns, is contacted in water, and carries out dust removal processing. The circulating water pipe of a cooling tower, the body of a cooling tower, the circulation liquid tube of an absorption tower, the body of an absorption tower, The supply water pipe of a wet electrostatic precipitator, the circulating water pipe of a wet electrostatic precipitator, the body of a wet electrostatic precipitator, And it is characterized by preparing the mercury remover layer of the exhaust gas duct of a wet electrostatic precipitator inlet port which becomes the exhaust gas duct of the lower stream of a river of a wet electrostatic precipitator from the fixed bed, the moving bed, or the fluid bed of a mercury remover further by connecting a mercury remover addition means to either at least (refer to drawing 3 ).

[0021]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Drawing 1 is offgas treatment equipment by the 1st gestalt of operation of this invention, and shows the case where it has a type desulfurizing plant 1 column. It sets to drawing 1 and metal mercury vapour concentration is 0.5-10microg / Nm<sup>3</sup>. The exhaust gas of super-low concentration is introduced into a gas gas heater (illustration abbreviation), and carries out the preheating of the air, and it is cooled, and subsequently, exhaust gas is introduced into the absorption tower 12 of the type desulfurizing plant 10 1 column, after dust removal processing is carried out with an electrostatic precipitator (illustration abbreviation). Exhaust gas contacts lime slurry circulation liquid in an absorption tower 12, and SO<sub>x</sub> is absorbed and removed. 14 is an absorbent recirculation pump and 16 is a circulation liquid tube. Thus, after wet dust removal processing is carried out, while introducing into the wet electrostatic precipitator 20 the exhaust gas by which desulfurization processing was carried out through a mist eliminator 18, being introduced into the gas gas heater 22, carrying out heat exchange to air and an indirect target and heating air beforehand, it is cooled and exhaust gas is discharged from a chimney stack 24. 26 is a fan.

[0022] Drawing 2 shows the detail of the circumference of the wet electrostatic precipitator 20. New water is sprayed on the upper part of the body 34 of a dust collector through the supply water pipe 32 by the distilled water pump 30 from a distilled water tank 28, and after being stored by the waste water tank 36, water collected on the lower part within the body 34 of a dust collector flows into the circulating water tank 38, and is sprayed on the upper part of the body 34 of a dust collector through a circulating water pipe 42 with a circulating water pump 40, and dust collection processing of it is carried out, exhaust gas and water contacting. the case where the caustic alkali of sodium or the caustic-alkali-of-sodium water solution for neutralization is supplied to the circulating water tank 38, blow water is extracted from a waste water tank 36, and the desulfurization cooling tower is prepared - a desulfurization cooling tower -- or it is sent to a waste water treatment equipment. 44 is an agitator and 46 is a strainer.

[0023] The above shows the configuration of conventional offgas treatment equipment. In the above-mentioned configuration, even if there are few the circulation liquid tube 16 of an absorption tower 12, the body 13 of an absorption tower 12, the supply water pipe 32 of the wet electrostatic precipitator 20, circulating water pipes 42 of the wet electrostatic precipitator 20, bodies 34 of the wet electrostatic precipitator 20, and exhaust gas ducts 48 of a wet electrostatic precipitator inlet port, the mercury remover addition means 50 is connected to either, and the water solution of a mercury remover (additive), a slurry, or powder is added or sprayed. Drawing 1 and drawing 2 show as an example the case where a water solution or a slurry is supplied with the additive pump 54 from the additive tank 52. In addition, without restricting to the discharge side of a circulation liquid pump, even if it supplies an additive a suction side and in the body of equipment, it does not interfere.

[0024] Moreover, the mercury remover layer 58 which becomes the exhaust gas duct 56 between the

gas gas heater 22 of the lower stream of a river of the wet electrostatic precipitator 20 and a chimney stack 24 from the fixed bed, the moving bed, or the fluid bed of a mercury remover is formed, and dry type removal of the metal mercury vapour is carried out in front of a chimney stack 24. Only the mercury remover layer 58 may be installed without combining this mercury remover layer 58 with the above-mentioned mercury remover addition means 50, or establishing a mercury remover addition means.

[0025] Drawing 3 is offgas treatment equipment by the 2nd gestalt of operation of this invention, and shows the case where it has a type desulfurizing plant 2 column. It sets to drawing 3 and metal mercury vapour concentration is 0.5-10microg / Nm<sup>3</sup>. The exhaust gas of super-low concentration is introduced into a gas gas heater (illustration abbreviation), and carries out the preheating of the air, and it is cooled, and subsequently, exhaust gas is introduced into the cooling tower 60 of the type desulfurizing plant 11 2 column, after dust removal processing is carried out with an electrostatic precipitator (illustration abbreviation). Into a cooling tower 60, exhaust gas contacts circulating water and dust removing and cooling of it are done. The water with which 62 is a water extraction pump and a circulating water pump and 64 were extracted [ 62 ] for a circulating water pipe and 66 is sent to a waste water treatment equipment. The cooled exhaust gas is introduced into the absorption tower 12 of the type desulfurizing plant 11 2 columns through a mist eliminator 68. Other configurations and operations are the same as that of the case of drawing 1 and drawing 2.

[0026] In these configurations, even if there are few the circulating water pipe 64 of a cooling tower 60, the body 61 of a cooling tower 60, the circulation liquid tube 16 of an absorption tower 12, the body 13 of an absorption tower 12, the supply water pipe 32 of the wet electrostatic precipitator 20, circulating water pipes 42 of the wet electrostatic precipitator 20, bodies 34 of the wet electrostatic precipitator 20, and exhaust gas ducts 48 of a wet electrostatic precipitator inlet port, the mercury remover addition means 50 is connected to either, and the water solution of a mercury remover (additive), a slurry, or powder is added or sprayed. The mercury remover layer 58, other configurations, and an operation are the same as that of the case of the 1st gestalt of operation. The rough order of magnitude of the controlled atmosphere in each facility in the equipment shown in drawing 3 and drawing 2 and an example of the cure against mercury removal are shown in Table 1.

[0027]

[Table 1]

設 備 名		雰囲気ガスの概略値				水銀除去対策例
		SOx ppm	NOx ppm	煤塵 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	温度 ℃	
脱 硫 装 置	冷却塔 (除塵塔)	800	45	150 /40	100 /50	循環水への除去剤の添加。
	吸収塔	800 /50	45	30~40 /22~5	50	循環液への除去剤の添加。
湿式電気集塵機		50	45	22 ~5 / 5 ~2	50	吸収塔出口ガスへの除去剤 の添加。 洗浄水への除去剤の添加。
水銀除去剤層		<50	45	< 5	90	水銀除去剤層の設置。 固定床、移動床、流動床。

[0028]

[Example] Hereafter, the example and the example of a comparison of this invention are explained. Example 1 this example performs the mercury removal effectiveness verification test in the cooling tower of a type desulfurizing plant 2 column. A part of combustion gas containing metal mercury vapour was bypassed, it introduced from the lower part of 250mm of tower diameters, and an absorption tower testing device with a height of 5000mm, the water which contains sodium hypochlorite as a mercury remover from a location with a height [ of the absorption tower upper part ] of 3000mm was supplied, and the mercury removal effectiveness was investigated. In addition, in order to increase a vapor-liquid touch area in an absorption tower, it was filled up with the glass bead of 10mmphi to height of 2500mm. a test condition and the description of the gas in the inlet port and outlet of an absorption tower -- a measurement result is shown in Table 2.

[0029]

[Table 2]

	実施例 1	比較例 1
ガス流量 L/G 温度 吸収液 (循環) 除去剤	2 m <sup>3</sup> /min 2 ℓ/m <sup>3</sup> 8 3 °C 水 NaClO 0.004 mol/l	2 m <sup>3</sup> /min 2 ℓ/m <sup>3</sup> 8 1 °C 水 無添加
吸収塔  入口ガス組成	Hg 5.3 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 740ppm NO 45ppm O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12% H <sub>2</sub> O 9 %	Hg 5.2 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 735ppm NO 43ppm O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12% H <sub>2</sub> O 9 %
吸収塔  出口ガス組成	Hg 2.1 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 720ppm NO 44ppm O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12% H <sub>2</sub> O 11%	Hg 4.6 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 715ppm NO 41ppm O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12% H <sub>2</sub> O 11%
水銀除去率	6 0 %	1 2 %

[0030] The trial when not supplying a mercury remover was performed in example of comparison 1 example 1. a test condition and the description of the gas in the inlet port and outlet of an absorption tower -- a measurement result is shown in Table 2.

[0031] Example 2 this example performs the mercury removal effectiveness verification test in the absorption tower of a type desulfurizing plant 2 column. A part of exhaust gas containing metal mercury vapour was bypassed, it introduced from the lower part of 250mm of tower diameters, and an absorption tower testing device with a height of 5000mm, the slurry which added sulfur powder as a mercury remover to the water slurry which contains the limestone of a devulcanizing agent from a location with a height [ of the absorption tower upper part ] of 3000mm was supplied, and the mercury removal effectiveness was investigated. In addition, in order to increase a vapor-liquid touch area in an absorption tower, it was filled up with the glass bead of 10mmphi to height of 2500mm. a test condition and the description of the gas in the inlet port and outlet of an absorption tower -- a measurement result is shown in Table 3.



[0032]

[Table 3]

	実施例 2	比較例 2
ガス流量 L/G 温度 吸収液 (循環) 除去剤 除去剤濃度	2 m <sup>3</sup> /min 16 ℓ/m <sup>3</sup> 5 3 °C CaCO <sub>3</sub> -水スラリー 濃度 1 5 wt%, イオウ粉末 2 wt% (スラリー)	2 m <sup>3</sup> /min 16 ℓ/m <sup>3</sup> 5 4 °C CaCO <sub>3</sub> -水スラリー 濃度 1 5 wt%, 無添加
吸収塔  入口ガス組成	Hg 4.5 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 730ppm NO 42ppm O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12% H <sub>2</sub> O 11%	Hg 4.4 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 720ppm NO 43ppm O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12% H <sub>2</sub> O 11%
吸収塔  出口ガス組成	Hg 2.5 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 41ppm NO 41ppm O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12% H <sub>2</sub> O 13%	Hg 3.9 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 40ppm NO 42ppm O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12% H <sub>2</sub> O 13%
水銀除去率	4 4 %	1 1 %

[0033] The trial when not supplying a mercury remover was performed in example of comparison 2 example 2. a test condition and the description of the gas in the inlet port and outlet of an absorption tower -- a measurement result is shown in Table 3.

[0034] Example 3 this example performs the mercury removal effectiveness verification test in the absorption tower of a type desulfurizing plant 2 column. A part of exhaust gas containing metal mercury vapour was bypassed, it introduced from the lower part of 250mm of tower diameters, and an absorption tower testing device with a height of 5000mm, the water which added the liquid chelating agent (diethyl thio carbamic acid sodium (DDTC)) as a mercury remover from the location with a height [ of the absorption tower upper part ] of 3000mm was supplied, and the mercury removal effectiveness was investigated. In addition, in order to increase a vapor-liquid touch area in an absorption tower, it was filled up with the glass bead of 10mmphi to height of 2500mm. a test condition and the description of the gas in the inlet port and outlet of an absorption tower -- a measurement result is shown in Table 4.

[0035]

[Table 4]

	実施例 3	比較例 3
ガス流量 L/G 温度 吸収液 (循環) 除去剤 除去剤濃度	2 m <sup>3</sup> /min 2 ℓ/m <sup>3</sup> 48 °C 水 液体キレート剤 100mg/ℓ	2 m <sup>3</sup> /min 2 ℓ/m <sup>3</sup> 47 °C 水 無添加
吸収塔  入口ガス組成	Hg 4.0 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 48ppm NO 43ppm O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12% H <sub>2</sub> O 10%	Hg 4.2 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 46ppm NO 40ppm O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12% H <sub>2</sub> O 10%
吸収塔  出口ガス組成	Hg 1.5 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 47ppm NO 43ppm O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12% H <sub>2</sub> O 11%	Hg 3.6 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 47ppm NO 43ppm O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12% H <sub>2</sub> O 11%
水銀除去率	62 %	14 %

[0036] The trial when not supplying a mercury remover was performed in example of comparison 3 example 3. a test condition and the description of the gas in the inlet port and outlet of an absorption tower -- a measurement result is shown in Table 4.

[0037] Examples 4 and 5 and 6 this example perform the mercury removal effectiveness verification test in a mercury remover packed bed. A part of gas after desulfurization processing of the exhaust gas containing metal mercury vapour was bypassed, it introduced into the mercury remover pellet packed bed, and the mercury removal effectiveness was investigated. Copper was chosen as an example of the metal which forms mercury and amalgam as a mercury remover, and the activated carbon honeycomb (example 4) which carried out distributed support of this, the alumina honeycomb (example 5) which installed sulfur, and the zeolite honeycomb (example 6) which installed the chelating agent (diethyl thio carbamic acid sodium (DDTC)) were used. a test condition and the description of the gas in the inlet port and outlet of a packed bed -- a measurement result is shown in Table 5.

[0038]

[Table 5]

	実施例 4	実施例 5	実施例 6
ガス流量	0.5 m <sup>3</sup> /min	0.5 m <sup>3</sup> /min	0.5 m <sup>3</sup> /min
温度	78℃	81℃	77℃
除去剤	銅分散活性炭 ハニカム	イオウ添着アルミ ナハニカム	キレート剤添着ゼ オライトハニカム
充填量 SV	50mm□×1500mm <sup>3</sup> 8,000h <sup>-1</sup>	50mm□×3000mm <sup>3</sup> 4,000h <sup>-1</sup>	50mm□×1200mm <sup>3</sup> 10,000h <sup>-1</sup>
充填塔	Hg 2.9 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 40ppm NO 35ppm	Hg 2.7 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 36ppm NO 30ppm	Hg 3.4 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 46ppm NO 40ppm
入口ガス組成	O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 11 % H <sub>2</sub> O 10 %	O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12 % H <sub>2</sub> O 10 %	O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12 % H <sub>2</sub> O 10 %
充填塔	Hg 0.8 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 33ppm NO 35ppm	Hg 0.8 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 35ppm NO 30ppm	Hg 1.1 μg/m <sup>3</sup> SO <sub>2</sub> 47ppm NO 43ppm
出口ガス組成 (通ガス 8 時間後)	O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 11 % H <sub>2</sub> O 11 %	O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12 % H <sub>2</sub> O 11 %	O <sub>2</sub> 6 % CO <sub>2</sub> 12 % H <sub>2</sub> O 11 %
水銀除去率	72 %	70 %	68 %

[0039]

[Effect of the Invention] Since this invention is constituted as mentioned above, the following effectiveness is done so.

(1) Although the wet smoke scrubbing processing technique, an activated carbon entrainment, a bag filter dust collection technique, etc. are conventionally put in practical use as the removal approach of the mercury (mainly mercury chloride) contained in the exhaust gas of an incinerator plant, although a mercury chloride is removable, with such a technique, metal mercury is unremovable. With the approach and equipment of this invention, metal mercury vapour is efficiently removable from exhaust gas.

(2) Metal mercury vapour concentration is 10microg / Nm<sup>3</sup>. Metal mercury vapour is removable from the following exhaust gas of super-low concentration with a high elimination factor.

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## DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

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[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the flow sheet of the offgas treatment equipment by the 1st gestalt of operation of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the flow sheet which shows the detail of the circumference of the wet electrostatic precipitator in drawing 1 and drawing 3.

[Drawing 3] It is the flow sheet of the offgas treatment equipment by the 2nd gestalt of operation of this invention.

[Description of Notations]

10 It is Type Desulfurizing Plant 1 Column.

11 It is Type Desulfurizing Plant 2 Column.

12 Absorption Tower

13 Absorption Tower Body

14 Absorbent Recirculation Pump

16 Circulation Liquid Tube

18 68 Mist eliminator

20 Wet Electrostatic Precipitator

22 Gas Gas Heater

24 Chimney Stack

26 Fan

28 Distilled Water Tank

30 Distilled Water Pump

32 Supply Water Pipe

34 Body of Dust Collector

36 Waste Water Tank

38 Circulating Water Tank

40 Circulating Water Pump

42 Circulating Water Pipe

44 Agitator

46 Strainer

48 56 Exhaust gas duct

50 Mercury Remover Addition Means

52 Additive Tank

54 Additive Pump

58 Mercury Remover Layer

60 Cooling Tower

61 Cooling Tower Body

62 Circulating Water Pump

64 Circulating Water Pipe

66 Water Extraction Pump